JOpsC Family of Joint Concepts - Executive Summaries

OPR:

Joint Staff/J-7

Joint Experimentation, Transformation and Concepts Division

As of 23 Aug 2005

Purpose

- **Provide snapshot of each member of the Joint Operations Concepts (JOpsC) Family**
  - **Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO)**
  - **Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs)**
  - **Joint Functional Concepts (JFCs)**
  - **Joint Integrating Concepts (JICs)**

Joint Operations Concepts Family

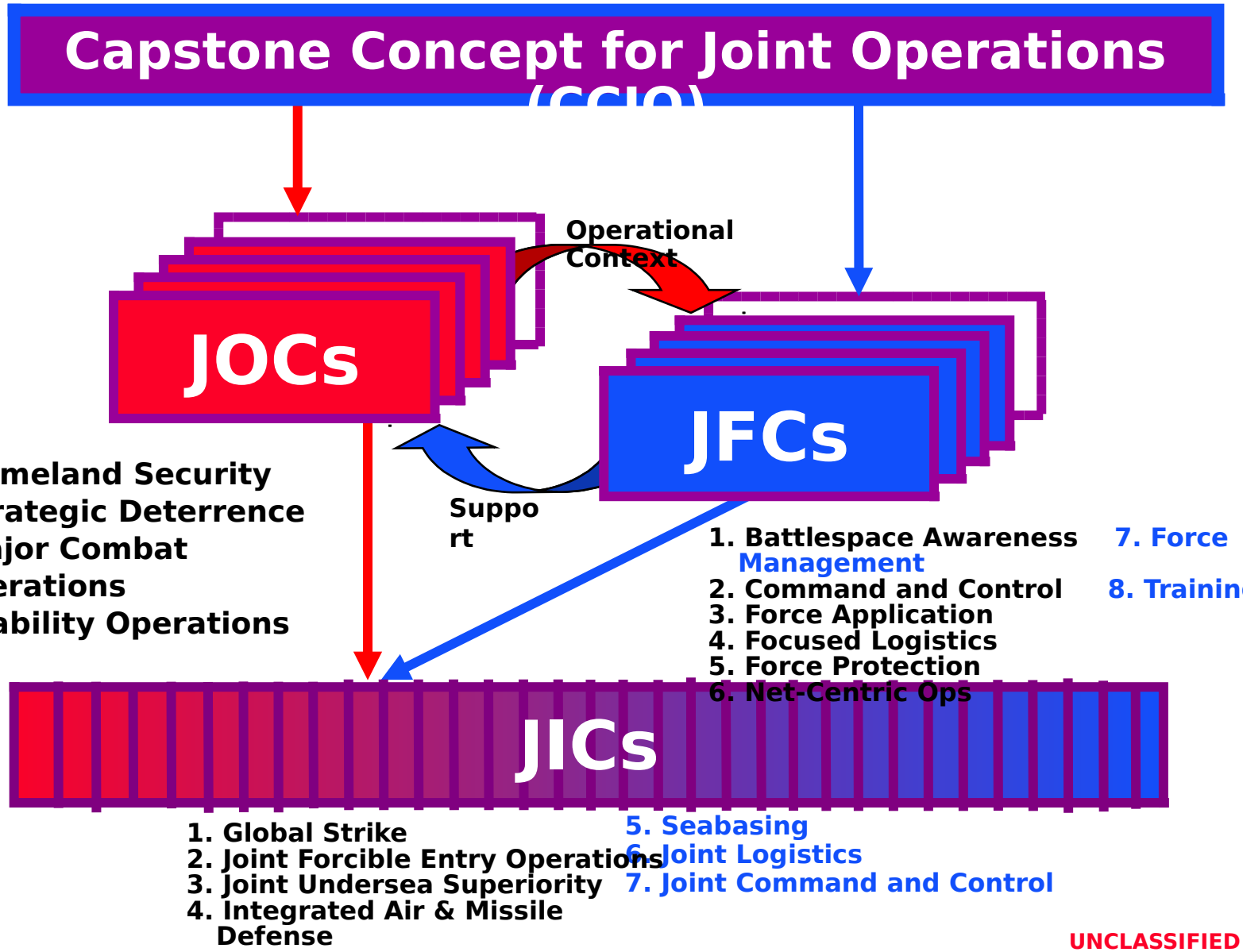
In April 2003, the Secretary of Defense directed the development of the Joint Operations Concepts (JOpsC) family. This family consists of a Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO), Joint Operating Concepts (JOCs), Joint Functional Concepts (JFCs), and Joint Integrating Concepts (JICs). These concepts look beyond the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP) out to 20 years.

Definition: Concepts are a notion or statement of an idea—an expression of how something might be done.

A Joint Future Concept is a visualization of future operations that describes how a commander, using military art and science, might employ capabilities to achieve desired effects and objectives.

- **Explores a wide range of capabilities with a transformational mindset to enhance DOD's ability to assure allies, as well as dissuade, deter, or defeat potential adversaries.**
- **Encourages exploration beyond the boundaries of our current capabilities, foster progressive and provocative new ideas and accept discord as part of the process.**
- **Joint Future Concepts are not limited nor constrained by current or programmed capabilities.**

JOpsC Family



Capstone Concept for Joint Operations (CCJO)

- **Purpose:** Overarching concept of the JOpsC family that guides development of future joint force capabilities. Broadly describes how the joint force is expected to operate in the mid to far term, reflects enduring national interests derived from strategic guidance, and identifies the key characteristics of the Future Joint Force.
- **Scope:** Describes the environment/military problem expected in 2012-2025 (outside FYDP to 20 yrs). Proposes a solution to meet challenges across the ROMO to guide force development, organization, training and employment.
- **Problem:** Complex and adaptive adversaries will likely employ traditional, irregular, disruptive and catastrophic methods, singularly or in combinations to keep the future joint force from being successful across the ROMO.
- **Central Idea:** Joint Forces, in concert with other elements of national and multinational power, will conduct integrated, tempo-controlling actions to dominate any adversary and control any situation in support of strategic objectives.
- **Status:** Aug 05 Approved by CJCS on 3 Aug 05. Formal announcement via msg by EOM Aug 05.
- **Author:** J7 JETCD; 3 year revision cycle

Joint Operating Concepts (JOC)

JOC Definition: Operational-level descriptions of how a Joint Force Commander will accomplish a strategic mission through the conduct of operational-level military operations within a campaign. Applies the CCJO solution and joint force characteristics to a more specific military problem. Identifies challenges, key ideas for solving those challenges, effects to be generated to achieve objectives, essential capabilities likely needed to achieve objectives and the relevant conditions in which the capabilities must be applied.

- **Impacts development of Defense Planning Scenarios (DPS)**
- **Drives Service/Joint Transformation Road Map development**
- **JFCs and JICs examine the effects needing to be generated in JOCs to determine functional requirements and narrowly scoped capabilities needed to meet an operational objective.**
- **JFCs and JICs apply the CCJO solution to determine the functional requirements and integrating capabilities required to achieve operational effects in JOCs.**

Homeland Security JOC

- **Purpose:** Describes DOD responsibilities associated with securing the Homeland, to include Homeland Defense (HLD), Civil Support (CS), and Emergency Preparedness (EP).
- **Scope:** Describes how the Joint Force will plan, prepare, deploy, employ, and sustain the force in the 2015 timeframe to detect, deter, prevent, and defeat attacks against the Homeland, provide military forces in support of civilian authority, and plan for emergencies. Investigates the seam between DHS and DOD.
- **Problem:** US cannot know which nation, combination of nations, or non-state actor(s) will pose a threat or *how* a potential adversary *could* threaten the US Homeland.
- **Central Idea:** Provide defense using integrated operational and tactical offensive and defensive measures to defeat external threats/aggression as far from the Homeland as possible. Divides the world into three regions and conceptually divides how DOD missions will be performed to produce a layered and comprehensive defense.
- **Status:** Aug 05—CJCS approved Ver1.0 Feb '04; *Revision due Jun '06*
- **Author:** NORTHCOM; revise following CCJO

Major Combat Operations JOC

- **Purpose:** Proposes seven core building blocks that form the foundations for US success in future major combat operations as well as eleven principles to guide the decisions and actions of Operational Commanders in conducting major combat operations.
- **Scope:** Captures the most challenging of the likely adversaries and conditions the US may face in the next decade against a regional competitor.
- **Problem:** Our understanding of the operational level of war and operational art must change in response to the changes in the environment and increasingly dynamic adversaries.
- **Central Idea:** Compel the enemy to accede to our will by: achieving decisive conclusions to combat; setting conditions for decisive conclusion of the confrontation; using joint, interdependent forces to swiftly apply overmatching power, simultaneously and sequentially; employing joint power at all points of action necessary; and creating an asynchronous perception of our actions in the mind of our enemy.
- **Status:** Aug 05—CJCS approved Ver1.0 Sep ‘04; ***Revision due Jun ‘06***
- **Author:** USJFCOM; Revise following CCJO

Stability Operations JOC

- **Purpose:** Articulates how a future joint force commander plans, prepares, deploys, employs, and sustains a joint force conducting stability operations. Proposes 10 principles to guide a joint force commander's thoughts on the conduct of operations pre, during, and post- conflict.
- **Scope:** US government and coalition partner response when war is thrust upon us, and under circumstances including a change in the political arrangement of an opponent's government that precede, are concurrent with, and follow MCO.
- **Problem:** US and allies face future challenges conducting stability operations due to a complex mix of global dangers, problematic nation-states, and illegal transnational organizations.
- **Central Idea:** The joint force, as part of a multinational and integrated, multi-agency operation, provides security as well as initial humanitarian assistance, limited governance, restoration of essential public services, and other reconstruction assistance—until the security environment permits civilian agencies to perform these functions.
- **Status:** Aug 05—CJCS approved Ver1.0 Sep '04; ***Revision due Jun '06***
- **Author:** USJFCOM; Revise following CCJO

Strategic Deterrence JOC

- **Purpose:** **Prevention of adversary aggression or coercion threatening vital interests of the US and/or our national survival. Convinces adversaries not to take grievous courses of action by means of decisive influence over their decision making.**
- **Scope:** **Describes how Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) will plan, prepare, deploy, employ, and sustain a joint force to contribute to a strategic deterrence strategy set forth by national leadership through 2015.**
- **Problem:** **Shift from optimized planning against specific adversaries to planning designed to address a wider spectrum of contingencies to deter both initial and escalatory use of WMD as well as the transfer of WMD.**
- **Central Idea:** **To exercise decisive influence over a potential adversary's strategic deterrence Center of Gravity: the decision-making calculus of key adversary decision-makers.**
- **Status:** **Aug 05—CJCS approved Ver1.0 Feb '04; *Revision due Jun '06***
- **Author:** **USJFCOM; Revise following CCJO**

Joint Functional Concepts (JFC)

- **JFC Definition:** **Describes how the Future Joint Force will perform a particular military function across the full ROMO. JFCs apply the CCJO solution and joint force characteristics to the specific military problem. They identify the required functional capabilities needed to generate the effects identified in JOCs and identify attributes needed to functionally support the Future Joint Force. JFCs address Tier 1 Level Joint Capability Areas.**
- **Influences development of Defense Planning Scenarios.**
- **Provide the framework for the development of Joint Integration Concepts**

Battlespace Awareness JFC

- **Purpose:** Provides commanders and force elements the ability to make better decisions faster by enabling a more thorough understanding of the environment in which they operate, relevant friendly force data, the adversaries they face, and non-aligned actors that could aid in or detract from friendly force success.
- **Scope:** Future Joint Force Battlespace Awareness capabilities to support the full ROMO as envisioned circa 2015.
- **Problem:** Describes the envisioned changes to friendly operations that will drive BA capabilities to support these new operational concepts and anticipated changes in adversary capabilities and operations that will necessitate alterations in BA capabilities.
- **Central Idea:** Enables Joint C2, Force Application, and Force Protection to: bring military means to bear at critical points; allowing commanders to make efficient operational decisions; avoid enemy denial and deceptions; break-through or circumvent anti-access and area denial strategies; and, thwart enemy attempts to harm U.S. interests worldwide.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver2.1* Dec '03; * old numbering convention
- **Author:** JS J-2; Revise following JOC revisions

Command and Control JFC

- **Purpose:** Enabled by a robust, secure, integrated network, and through the employment of collaborative information environments, the Joint Force Commander will possess a seamless, deployable command and control capability, agile across the ROMO.
- **Scope:** Describes a vision of how Joint Command and Control (C2) will be executed in 2015 in support of the Joint Force Commander.
- **Problem:** Instead of de-conflicting the operations of service components, the 21st century Joint Force Commander must integrate separate capabilities of the service components so that they are able to conduct cohesive operations.
- **Central Idea:** Joint C2 will be a joint decision making process that is dynamic, decentralized, distributed, deployable, and highly adaptive. Provides the Joint Force Commander a networked, dispersed, joint force that can work together in a virtual problem space, accessing any piece of information, any place and at any time, in response to any operation across the ROMO.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Feb '04; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** JS J-6

Focused Logistics JFC

- **Purpose:** Describes a comprehensive, integrated approach for transforming DOD logistics capabilities and improving quality of logistics support.
- **Scope:** Logistics architectures across the DOD Business Enterprise, USJFCOM deployment, Strategic mobility, Force Health Protection, and logistic situational understanding and decision support in 2015.
- **Problem:** Transformed logistics capabilities must support future joint forces that are fully integrated, expeditionary, networked, decentralized, adaptable, capable of decision superiority, and increasingly lethal, continuous and distributed, across the full range of military operations .
- **Central Idea:** To build sufficient capacity into the deployment and sustainment pipeline, exercise sufficient control over the pipeline from end to end, and provide a high degree of certainty to the supported joint force commander that forces, equipment, sustainment, and support will arrive where needed and on time.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Dec '03; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** USA and JS J-4

Force Application JFC

- **Purpose:** Guide the transformation of the US Armed Forces by describing those overarching force application (FA) capabilities and associated attributes needed to meet future military challenges.
- **Scope:** Capabilities required to effectively apply force against large-scale enemy forces in the 2015 timeframe, described in the context of Major Combat Operations.
- **Problem:** US Forces must be able to respond rapidly anywhere around the globe, to include within the US, and provide overwhelming force to meet any contingency. In addition, the joint force must be ready to operate in a multinational and interagency environment as a member of a hastily created coalition.
- **Central Idea:** FA attributes characterize the two overarching force application capabilities – the ability to maneuver and the ability to engage – required to meet future military challenges. Stated as twelve broad categories that build on the attributes in the JOpsC, and put a focus on desirable qualities to be pursued when considering force application improvements.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Dec '03; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** JS J-8 FAAD

Force Management JFC

- **Purpose:** To identify the principles, capabilities and attributes required by Force Management to integrate human and technical assets from across the force to make the right capabilities available at the right time and place.
- **Scope:**. Examines a set of integrated policies, processes, and tools that might be required if Force Management is to function at peak effectiveness and efficiency 15 to 20 years in the future.
- **Problem:** The ability to generate new capabilities to counter new and unknown future threats is limited by the friction and inefficiency of US force management capability.
- **Central Idea:** If the organizational, information and functional barriers to integration of human and technical assets from across the Joint Force and its mission partners are reduced, then Force Management can better support the effective and efficient creation of capabilities through the integration of new and existing Human and Technical assets.
- **Status:** Aug 05—Awaiting JROC Approval; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** JS J-8

Net Centric JFC

- **Purpose:** Identify the principles, capabilities, and attributes required for the Joint Force to function in a fully connected framework for full human and technical connectivity and interoperability that allows all DOD users and mission partners to share the information they need, when they need it, in a form they can understand.
- **Scope:** Information and decision superiority-based concept describing how joint forces might function in a fully networked environment 10 to 20 years in the future .
- **Problem:** Current human and technical connectivity/interoperability of the Joint Force, and the ability of the Joint Force to exploit that connectivity and interoperability, are inadequate to achieve the levels of operational effectiveness and efficiency necessary for success in the emerging operational environment.
- **Central Idea:** Proposes is that if the Joint Force fully exploits both shared knowledge and technical connectivity, then the resulting capabilities will dramatically increase mission effectiveness and efficiency.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Apr ‘05; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** JS J-6 Net Centric

Protection JFC

- **Purpose:** Provides broad guidance describing how the DOD agencies, unified COCOMS, and Services should plan, integrate and provide protection to support the Joint Force at point-of-origin through deploying, employing, sustaining and redeploying across the ROMO.
- **Scope:** Execution of protection operations in 2015 must be integrated with the overarching Joint Force operations construct, in which the ability to monitor, understand, decide and execute will be the cornerstone of success.
- **Problem:** Joint Force will be composed of lighter, more agile and rapidly deployable units capable of conducting distributed operations, yet will require, at a minimum, the same degree of protection that is provided by current systems.
- **Central Idea:** Achieving the desired degree of joint protection requires synergistic and collaborative application of protection activities, which are: detect, assess, warn, defend, and recover, that will deter, prevent, or mitigate adverse effects on the JF.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JROC approved Ver1.0 Jun ‘04; Revise after JOC revisions
- **Author:** JS J-8

Training JFC

- **Purpose:** This JFC will address the training needs of the Future Joint Force.
- **Scope:** First Draft ver.1 pending
- **Problem:** First Draft ver.1 pending
- **Central Idea:** First Draft ver.1 pending
- **Status:** Jul 05—First Draft ver.1 pending;
- **Author:** JTFCB

Joint Integrating Concepts (JIC)

- **JIC Definition:** **JICs describe how a Joint Force Commander will perform his operations or functions that are a subset of JOC and JFC capabilities. JICs address Tier 2 Level or below Joint Capability Areas. JICs have the narrowest focus of all Joint Future Concepts and describe capabilities and decompose them into task level detail. An illustrative vignette is applied to the JIC to describe the environment in which these tasks will be performed. The standard of performance for these tasks is described in a common taxonomy for concepts and capabilities.**

Joint Forcible Entry Operations JIC

- **Purpose:** To examine operations conducted against armed opposition to gain entry into the territory of an adversary as rapidly as possible in order to enable the conduct of follow-on operations or conduct a singular operation.
- **Scope:** JFEO against a high-end regional competitor possessing significant military capabilities circa 2015.
- **Problem:** Enemy anti-access campaigns prevent freedom of maneuver.
- **Central Idea:** A tailored combination of forward-based, forward deployed, pre-positioned and CONUS surge forces in various force postures will enhance the ability to maneuver from operational and strategic distances to an objective to gain access. JFEO force will employ complimentary force multiplying effects that will synchronize Joint, inter-agency, and possibly multinational forces.
  .
- **Status:**; Aug 05—CBA terminated at FNA Feb 05; USMC developing JFEO CONOPS IAW JROCM 124-05
- **Author:** USJFCOM J9

Joint Under Sea Superiority JIC

- **Purpose**: Identify the critical capabilities required to execute undersea warfare—the conduct of operations to establish battlespace dominance in the undersea environment, permitting friendly forces to accomplish the full range of potential missions and denying an opposing force the effective use of undersea systems and weapons. It includes offensive and defensive submarine, antisubmarine, undersea vehicle, and mine warfare operations. (See classified supplement for details)
- **Scope**: JUSS is an enabling concept covering all undersea warfare missions and primarily supports the Major Combat Operations and the Strategic Deterrence joint operating concepts. It discusses required capabilities without identifying systems that might provide them.
- **Problem**: Regional adversaries interfere with US interests by attempting to coerce US allies. Littoral areas are involved.
- **Central idea**: The US assures threatened allies by dissuading and deterring adversary coercion, and defeating any exhibited adversary aggression using undersea warfare, among other types of warfare.
- **Status**: Aug 05—Undergoing functional solution analysis. Classified
- **Author**: J8, USPACOM

Global Strike JIC

- **Purpose:** Describes a concept for conducting Global Strike operations during the Seize the Initiative phase of a major combat operation (MCO) in 2015.
- **Scope:** Identifies and describes the capabilities for conducting Global Strike operations in 2015 and is consistent with and does not deviate from current strategic guidance.
- **Problem:** The set of enemy targets most applicable for Global Strike (IADS, WMD/WME, TBMs, leadership, C2 infrastructure and networks, etc.) are likely to be employed and protected in ways that offer significant challenges to location, identification, and negation or destruction.
- **Central Idea:** Describes the capabilities and tasks that will be required to achieve Global Strike effects during the first ten days of an MCO campaign – specifically, the Seize the Initiative Phase.
- **Status:** Aug 05—JCS Tank approved Ver1.0 Jan '05; Currently in Functional Solutions Analysis (FNA)
- **Author:** USAF

Integrated Air and Missile Defense JIC

- **Purpose:** Describes how the Joint Force Commander will integrate capabilities to generate effects and achieve objectives for countering air and missile threats in the context of seizing the initiative during Major Combat Operations circa 2015.
- **Scope:** Integration of capabilities and overlapping operations to defend the Homeland and US National interests, protect the Joint Force and enable freedom of action by negating an adversaries ability to achieve adverse effects from air and missile capabilities.
- **Problem:** The future joint force will have to simultaneously defend the Homeland and execute multiple, distributed, and decentralized operations throughout the global battle space, placing unique demands on Joint Force capabilities for countering air and missile threats.
- **Central Idea:** IAMD requires the integration of capabilities within and among six broad mission areas into a holistic approach that provides interrelated, end-to-end solution sets for countering air and missile threats
- **Status:** Aug 05—JCS Tank approved Ver 1.0; Currently in Functional Needs Analysis (FNA)
- **Author:** USAF

Seabasing JIC

- **Purpose:** Explains relevance to strategic guidance and joint concepts, lays out assumptions and risks, identifies essential capabilities, defines attributes, and provides guidelines of how joint Seabasing can be executed to support national military objectives.
- **Scope:** Outlines the concept for closing, assembling, employing, and sustaining joint forces from a sea base across the ROMO, circa 2015 to 2025.
- **Problem:** U.S. forces must react promptly to theater needs from a posture that minimizes footprint, partly because the regions' low tolerance for long-term foreign military presence no matter how well intentioned.
- **Central Idea:** Rapid deployment, assembly, command, projection, reconstitution, and re-employment of joint combat power from the sea, while providing continuous support, sustainment, and force protection to select expeditionary joint forces without reliance on land bases within the Joint Operating Area (JOA).
- **Status:** Aug 05—Version 1.0 approved 1 Aug 05. Currently in Functional Area Analysis (FAA)
- **Author:** USN

Command and Control JIC

- **Purpose:** Promotes the development of C2 capabilities for agile, decisive and integrated force employment in all phases of combat and supporting operations, as required by the National Military Strategy 04.
- **Scope:** This JIC addresses three scopes: Functional, ROMO and Level of Command across all JOCs based on a Joint Force Commanders needs, 15 to 20 years in the future.
- **Problem:** Commanders must be able to exercise effective C2 of an interdependent joint force in rapidly changing scenarios involving complex distributed, simultaneous or sequential operations, often with other agencies and nations.
- **Central Idea:** Drawing upon global resources and considering global consequences, commanders will plan and execute complex regional operations conducted by an interdependent Joint force, typically with mission partners from other agencies and nations.
- **Status:** Aug 05—in final approval process for 1.0 version
- **Author:** USJFCOM J9

Joint Logistics (Distribution) JIC

- **Purpose:** To guide how a future Joint Force Commander will integrate joint distribution activities into an overall campaign to enhance the conduct of joint operations.
- **Scope:** End to end joint distribution enterprise and how that enterprise could enhance the conduct of Joint Operations across the ROMO in the 2015 to 2025 timeframe.
- **Problem:** DOD lacks an integrated, networked, end-to-end deployment and distribution capability that possesses the right capacity and scalability; agility; control; force projection; and time-assurance qualities to effectively support Joint Force Commanders.
- **Central Idea:** .This concept calls for a joint deployment and distribution enterprise capable of providing prospective Joint Force Commanders with the ability to rapidly and effectively deploy, reposition, sustain, reconstitute and redeploy Joint Forces in support of MCO or other Joint Operations.
- **Status:** Aug 05—GO/FO comment resolution conference Sep 05
- **Author:** USA and USTC